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# REPLY/AMENDMENT FEE TRANSMITTAL

Attorney Docket No. 1293.1187  
Application Number 09/960,504  
Filing Date September 24, 2001  
First Named Inventor Jung-kwon HEO  
Group Art Unit 3621

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

\$500.00

Examiner Name

James A. Reagan

## FEE CALCULATION (fees effective 12/08/04)

| CLAIMS AS AMENDED  | Claims Remaining After Amendment | Highest Number Previously Paid For | Number Extra | Rate         | Calculations |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS       | 45                               | - 46 =                             | 0            | X \$50.00 =  | \$ 0.00      |
| INDEPENDENT CLAIMS | 8                                | - 8 =                              | 0            | X \$200.00 = | \$ 0.00      |

Since an Official Action set an original due date of September 28, 2006, petition is hereby made for an extension to cover the date this reply is filed for which the requisite fee is enclosed (1 month (\$120)); (2 months (\$450)); (3 months (\$1,020)); (4 months (\$1,590)); (5 months (\$2,160)):

If Appeal Brief is enclosed, add (\$500.00)

\$ 500.00

If Statutory Disclaimer under Rule 20(d) is enclosed, add fee (\$130.00)

\$

Information Disclosure Statement (Rule 1.17(p)) (\$180.00)

\$

Total of above Calculations =

\$ 500.00

Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (37 CFR 1.9, 1.27 & 1.28)

\$

TOTAL FEES DUE =

\$ 500.00

(1) If entry (1) is less than entry (2), entry (3) is "0".

(2) If entry (2) is less than 20, change entry (2) to "20".

(4) If entry (4) is less than entry (5), entry (6) is "0".

(5) If entry (5) is less than 3, change entry (5) to "3".

## METHOD OF PAYMENT

- ☐ Check enclosed as payment. ☒ Credit Card Payment Form, Form PTO-2038(attached).
- ☐ Charge "TOTAL FEES DUE" to the Deposit Account No. below.
- ☐ No payment is enclosed and no charges to the Deposit Account are authorized at this time (unless specifically required to obtain a filing date).

## GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

- ☒ If the above-noted "AMOUNT ENCLOSED" is not correct, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit any overpayment or charge any additional fees necessary to:

Deposit Account No.

503333

Deposit Account Name

STEIN, MCEWEN &  
BUI, LLP

- ☒ The Commissioner is also authorized to credit any overpayments or charge any additional fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 (filing fees) or 37 CFR 1.17 (processing fees) during the prosecution of this application, including any related application(s) claiming benefit hereof pursuant to 35 USC § 120 (e.g., continuations/divisionals/CIPs under 37 CFR 1.53(b) and/or continuations/divisionals/CPAs under 37 CFR 1.53(d)) to maintain pendency hereof or of any such related application.

SUBMITTED BY: STEIN, MCEWEN & BUI, LLP

Typed Name

James G. McEwen

Reg. No.

41,983

Signature

Handwritten signature of James G. McEwen.

Date

SEPT. 28, 2006



**Docket No. 1293.1187**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re the Application of:

Jung-kwon HEO

Serial No. 09/960,504

Group Art Unit: 3621

Confirmation No. 7211

Filed: September 24, 2001

Examiner: James A. Reagan

For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRANSCOPYING DATA

**APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37**

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
PO Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Pursuant to the Appellant's earlier filed Notice of Appeal on July 10, 2006, Appellant hereby appeals to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the final rejection mailed March 8, 2006. Appellant submits this Appeal Brief along with the filing fee of \$500.00 set forth in 37 C.F.R. §41.20(b)(2). In view of the Notice of Panel Decision mailed August 28, 2006, the Appeal Brief is due September 28, 2006 as per Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Pilot Program, item 7 (1296 OG 67) extended under Extension of the Pilot Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Program (1303 OG 21).

Also enclosed is a Claims Appendix in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(viii). An Evidence Appendix in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(ix) is enclosed and indicated as being NONE. A Related Proceedings Appendix in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37(c)(1)(x) is enclosed and indicated as being NONE.

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**I. Real Party in Interest**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(i), due to the assignment executed on December 11, 2001 by the inventor Jung-kwon HEO and recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel 012357, Frame 0651, the real party in interest is as follows:

Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.  
416 Maetan-dong, Paldal-gu  
Suwon-city, Kyungki-do  
Republic of Korea

**II. Related Appeals and Interferences**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(ii), although the real party in interest has other appeals and interferences, none of the other pending appeals and interferences is believed to directly affect or be directly affected by, or have any bearing upon the decision of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in this appeal.

**III. Status of Claims**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(iii), claims 1-7 and 9-46 are pending in this application at the filing of this Appeal Brief. Claims 5, 6, and 34 through 42 stand finally rejected, and claims 1 through 4, 7, 9 through 33, and 43 through 46 stand allowed. Of the rejected claims, claims 5 and 34 are independent claims, and claims 6 through 35 through 42 are dependent claims.

In view of the final Office Action mailed March 8, 2006 as supplemented in the Advisory Action of June 21, 2006, claims 5, 6, and 34 through 42 stand finally rejected, and claims 1-4, 7, 9-33, and 43-46. This Appeal Brief is an appeal of the finally rejected claims 5, 6, and 34 through 42.

**IV. Status of Amendments**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(iv), the amendments filed since the final Office Action of March 8, 2006 have been entered. Specifically, in the Amendment After Final Rejection filed under 37 C.F.R. §1.116 on June 2, 2006, applicant requested claims 5 and 34 be amended pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.116 as not requiring further search and/or since the amendments place

the claims in better form for appeal. In the Advisory Action of June 21, 2006, the Examiner entered the amendments to claims 5 and 34 for purposes of appeal.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(viii), a copy of the claims involved in the appeal is included in their present condition is included in the Claims Appendix.

**V. Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter**

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37(c)(1)(v), aspects of the present invention are directed to content data stored in a data structure on a storage medium which distinguishes transcopied data from original data and includes data file information 111. As shown in FIGs. 1 and 2, the original content data 11 contains the data file information 111 on the content data 11, and rights management information 115. The copied content data 15 contains data file information 151 on the transcopied content data 15 and the rights management information 155. The rights management information 155, 115 may include information on content rights related to copyrights or licenses to use, duplicate, and/or alter content data, and information directly or indirectly related to the rights for the contents. The data file information 111, 151 includes information to allow a content data player 17 to distinguish the original data 11 from the transcopied data 15. This information is used by a content data player 17, which stores the content data 11, 15 in a computer or on a disc, to determine a coding method of the received data, whether the data is original or transcopied data, and to adjust the rights management information 155, 115 according to transcopying situations. (Paragraphs 0017 through 0021; FIGs. 1 and 2).

While not limited thereto, these passages are examples of a "content data structure stored on a recordable medium, the content data comprising: content data comprising one of original and copied content data" and "data file information unique to said content data so that said content data is distinguishable by a recording and/or reproducing apparatus from other content data, said data file information comprising information used by the recording and/or

reproducing apparatus to determine the corresponding original content data in the case that the content data is the copied content data, " and "a rights management information area to indicate to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus whether said content data is the original content data or the copied content data transcribed from the original content data such that the recording and/or reproducing apparatus distinguishes between the original and copied content data, and to indicate to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus rights information related to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus performing data transcribing of said content data," where "said rights management information for the original content data and the copied content data changes according to transcribing situations" as recited in claim 5.

Similarly, these passages are examples of a "computer-readable medium encoded with data that is readable by a computer, the medium comprising: content data," "identification information that indicates to the computer whether said content data is original content data encoded using a first encoding method, or is copied content data copied from the original content data and encoded using a second encoding method other than the first encoding method such that the computer distinguishes between the original and copied content data," and "rights information that indicates to the computer a right of a user to make copies of said content data in the first and second encoding methods" as recited in claim 34.

#### **VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed**

As per 37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(vi), the following is a concise statement of each ground of rejection on appeal.

1. Claims 5, 6, and 34-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101.

#### **VII. Argument**

1. **Claims 5, 6, and 34-42 are drawn to patentable subject matter**

A. There is insufficient explanation of the basis for the rejection of claims 5, 6, and 34-42 to maintain a prima facie rejection of claims 5, 6, and 34-42 under 35 U.S.C. §101

In general, in order to reject a claim, there needs to be sufficient evidence and arguments of record in order to meet a prima facie burden as to put the applicant on notice of

the reasons for the claim's deficiency. Such evidence is further required in order for meaningful review to be provided under the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §706. Thus, as noted In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992), "[t]he *prima facie* case is a procedural tool of patent examination, allocating the burdens of going forward as between examiner and applicant."

In the context of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §101, in order to provide a *prima facie* case to reject a claim as being drawn to unpatentable "descriptive material" as opposed to functional descriptive material, the Examiner needs to provide both arguments and apply those arguments to the claims as presented in order to demonstrate to the applicant why the claims fail to recite functional data as opposed to non-functional data. Such an explanation would necessarily require that the examiner review the claims and provide any explanation of the claim deficiencies to the applicant. Failure to provide such an explanation in light of the claim language, or a mere summary statement without support from the claims, renders the rejection improper since the record is unclear as to the basis of the rejection and does not afford the applicant an opportunity to respond. C.f. In re Zurko, 258 F.3d 1379, 1385-1386, 59 USPQ2d 1693, 1697 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (the "assessment of basic knowledge and common sense was not based on any evidence in the record and, therefore, lacks substantial evidence support.... To hold otherwise would render the process of appellate review for substantial evidence on the record a meaningless exercise."), In re Lee, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1432-33 (Fed. Cir. 2002) ("For judicial review to be meaningfully achieved within these strictures, the agency tribunal must present a full and reasoned explanation of its decision.")

This duty is reinforced by the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, 2106(IV)(B) (8th Ed.)(Aug. 2006), which states that "[t]he burden is on the USPTO to set forth a *prima facie* case of unpatentability. Therefore if USPTO personnel determine that it is more likely than not that the claimed subject matter falls outside all of the statutory categories, they must provide an explanation." See also Interim Guidelines for Examiner of Patent Application for Patent Subject

Matter Eligibility, p. 16 (Official Gazette November 22, 2005) ("[t]he burden is on the USPTO to set forth a prima facie case of unpatentability. Therefore if the examiner determines it is more likely than not that the claimed subject matter falls outside of the statutory categories, the examiner must provide an explanation.") As such, as acknowledged by United States Patent and Trademark Office examination procedures, in order to meet this prima facie standard, the record must contain more than a mere repetition of the legal test for compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101, but an explanation for the claim's failure to meet this standard. Any such explanation needs to be more than a conclusory statement devoid of context. See Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, 2106(IV)(D) (8th Ed.)(Aug. 2006) ("[i]f the record as a whole suggests that it is more likely than not that the claimed invention would be considered a practical application of an abstract idea, natural phenomenon, or law of nature, then USPTO personnel should not reject the claim.")

On page 2 through 4 of the Office Action mailed March 8, 2006, the Examiner sets forth a legal test for determining compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101. The Examiner then concludes, without further analysis on page 4, that the "claims are mere arrangements of data" and have "no stored relationships claimed." However, the Examiner does not refer to the claims as presented, and does set forth why any existing relationships within the recited inventions are no more than "arrangements of data like the name and address stored in a database." Instead, the Examiner has merely restated a legal test for compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101 without providing the necessary underlying explanation in light of the claims as is needed to meet the prima facie burden.

By way of example, the Examiner does not address the functional relationships in claim 5, such as those set forth in the recited "data file information unique to said content data so that said content data is distinguishable by a recording and/or reproducing apparatus from other content data" or the recited "rights management information area to indicate to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus whether said content data is the original content data or the

copied content data transcribed from the original content data such that the recording and/or reproducing apparatus distinguishes between the original and copied content data." The Examiner does not refer to any of these features, and does not provide an analysis of why such recited use of the recited data file information and/or rights management information area by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus in performing recited functions are considered non-statutory under 35 U.S.C. §101. The Examiner similarly does not address the recited relationships in the remaining claims 6 and 34-42. As such, the record does not contain an explanation, beyond a conclusory recitation of a legal test divorced from the invention as recited in the claims, sufficient to support a prima facie rejection of claims 5, 6 and 34-42 under 35 U.S.C. §101.

**B. Claims 5 and 6 recite a data structure that is functional-descriptive and compliant with 35 U.S.C. §101**

In general and as set forth in the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure §2106.01, claims are considered compliant with 35 U.S.C. §101 where there is a defined "structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory." See also, Interim Guidelines for Examiner of Patent Application for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility, p. 52 (stored data structure compliant with 35 U.S.C. §101 define "structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized"). These tests reflect the understanding of patentable data structures as set forth by the Federal Circuit in In re Lowry, 32 F3d 1579, 1584, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994) that, "[m]ore than mere abstractions, the data structures are specific electrical or magnetic structural elements in a memory." As such, and as distinguished from compilations of music, functional relationships between the stored data elements which are realized by an apparatus define an invention within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §101.

As acknowledged by the Examiner on page 2 of the Office Action, these stored functional



relationships (referred to as functional descriptive material) include data structures which impart functionality when used in a computer. By way of example, In re Lowry, 32 F3d at 1582, 32 USPQ2d at 1033 claim 1 was found prior to appeal to be compliant with 35 U.S.C. §101 by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences and was found by the Federal Circuit to have patentable weight by reciting "a data structure stored in said memory, said data structure including information resident in a database used by said application program" and by utilizing attribute data objects to define relationships.

Consistent with this understanding of patentable subject matter, claim 5 of the instant application recites "a content data structure stored on a recordable medium." As such, claim 5 does not claim a data structure in the abstract, but instead a data structure within a stored medium.

Additionally, the stored content data of this structure comprises "one of original and copied content data," and "data file information unique to said content data so that said content data is distinguishable by a recording and/or reproducing apparatus from other content data." Additionally, the recited data file information includes "information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to determine the corresponding original content data in the case that the content data is the copied content data." Thus, the data file information defines a specific stored relationship and a function of the recited file information as performed by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus both in distinguishing the stored type of content data, and how to determine corresponding original content data. Such functionality between an apparatus, the stored content data, and the content data structure is fully consistent with patentable subject matter within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §101 and represents more than mere storage of unrelated data.

Similarly, claim 5 defines a further set of interrelationships with the stored data structure in the form of rights management information. The recited rights management information area indicates "to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus whether said content data is the

original content data or the copied content data transcopied from the original content data such that the recording and/or reproducing apparatus distinguishes between the original and copied content data." The recited rights management information area further indicates "to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus rights information related to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus performing data transcopying of said content data, wherein said rights management information for the original content data and the copied content data changes according to transcopying situations." As such and in addition to the functionality provided by the recited data file information, the stored rights management information is utilized by the apparatus to perform still further functionality in regards to rights management governing the apparatus relative to the contents data in the stored contents data structure.

As such, claim 5 recites the prerequisites needed for compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101: a stored data structure storing information defining interrelationships between the stored data and an apparatus which permit the apparatus to perform defined functions. Therefore, more than mere compilations of names and addresses, claims 5 and 6 recited stored functional descriptive material for at least reasons set forth above, and remain in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101.

C. Claims 34-42 recite a computer readable medium including data which is functional descriptive material under 35 U.S.C. §101

As similarly set forth in Section VII(1)(B), stored functional descriptive material includes data structures which impart functionality when used in a computer, and are thus compliant with 35 U.S.C. §101 as compared to mere arrangements of data. Consistent with this definition, claim 34 recites a "computer-readable medium encoded with data that is readable by a computer." The medium includes both "content data," and "identification information that indicates to the computer whether said content data is original content data encoded using a first encoding method, or is copied content data copied from the original content data and encoded using a second encoding method other than the first encoding method such that the computer distinguishes between the original and copied content data." Thus, the recited identification

information of claim 34 provides a distinct functional relationship implemented by the computer in regards to distinguishing a type of the content data.

Additionally, claim 34 defines further functional relation in regards to rights information stored in the medium. The recited rights information "indicates to the computer a right of a user to make copies of said content data in the first and second encoding methods." As such, the rights information provides a functional relationship in regards to continued copying of the stored content data as implemented by the computer.

As such, claim 34 also recites the prerequisites needed for compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101: a stored data structure storing information defining interrelationships between the stored data and an apparatus which permit the apparatus to perform defined functions. Therefore, claims 34-42 also define a patentable data structure having a patentable interrelationship beyond mere compilations of data, and instead are stored functional descriptive material in compliance with 35 U.S.C. §101.

#### **VIII. Conclusion**

In view of the law and facts stated herein, the Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has failed to provide sufficient evidence to maintain a non-statutory subject matter rejection of the rejected claims, has failed to rebut the arguments in either the Amendment After Final Rejection of June 2, 2006, or the Amendment of December 19, 2005.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Appellant respectfully submits that the cited prior art does not teach or suggest the presently claimed invention. The claims are patentable over the prior art of record and the Examiner's findings of unpatentability regarding claims 5, 6, and 34-42 should be reversed.


**Serial No. 09/960,504**

**Docket No.: 1293.1187**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees (including extension of time fees with accompanying petitions if needed) required in connection with the filing of the Appeal Brief to our Deposit Account No. 50-3333.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: SEPT. 28, 2006

**IX. Claims Appendix**

1. (ORIGINAL) An apparatus to convert original content data into a different coding system to generate converted content data and to copy the converted content data instead of the original content data, comprising:

a coding method confirming unit to confirm an original coding method applied to the original content data;

a transcopying unit to convert the original content data into copied content data that is decodable according to a different coding method; and

a management information recording unit to record information indicating that the original content data has been copied in a management information area of the original content data, and to record information indicating that the copied content data has been transcopied from the original content data in a management information area of the copied content data.

2. (ORIGINAL) The data transcopying apparatus of claim 1, wherein said transcopying unit comprises:

a decoding unit to decode the original content data according to the original coding method; and

an encoding unit to encode the decoded content data using the different coding method to generate the copied content data.

3. (ORIGINAL) The data transcopying apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

a reverting unit to record information indicating that rights information is restored from the copied content data in the management information area of the original content data, and to confirm whether the copied content data is transcopied from the corresponding original content data so as to restore the original content data from the copied content data.

4. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The data transcopying apparatus of claim 1, wherein the management information of the original and/or copied content data includes one of information on a number of times that the content data can be copied, information to distinguish the original content data from the copied content data, information on an original or different coding methods of the original or copied content data, or combinations thereof.

5. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A content data structure stored on a recordable medium, the content data comprising:

content data comprising one of original and copied content data;

data file information unique to said content data so that said content data is distinguishable by a recording and/or reproducing apparatus from other content data, said data file information comprising information used by the recording and/or reproducing apparatus to determine the corresponding original content data in the case that the content data is the copied content data; and

a rights management information area to indicate to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus whether said content data is the original content data or the copied content data transcopied from the original content data such that the recording and/or reproducing apparatus distinguishes between the original and copied content data, and to indicate to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus rights information related to the recording and/or reproducing apparatus performing data transcopying of said content data,

wherein said rights management information for the original content data and the copied content data changes according to transcopying situations.

6. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The content data structure of claim 5, wherein said rights management information includes one of information on a number of times the content data is allowed to be copied, information to distinguish the original content data from the copied content data, information on a coding method of said content data, or combinations thereof.

7. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A method for transcopying data, the method comprising:

confirming an original coding method applied to original content data;

setting a different coding method than the original coding method; and

converting the original content data to generate copied content data to be decoded by the different coding method;

wherein said converting the original content data comprises recording information indicating that the original content data was transcopied into the copied content data is recorded in a rights management information area of the original content data, and recording information indicating that the copied content data was transcopied from the original content data in a rights management information area of the copied content data.

8. (CANCELLED)

9. (ORIGINAL) The data transcopying method of claim 7, further comprising reverting the copied content data to the original content data, said reverting comprising:

confirming whether the copied content data is transcopied from the original content data;  
and

recording information indicating that the information is restored from the copied content data in a rights management information area of the original content data.

10. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A computer-readable medium encoded with a method for transcopying executable by a computer, the transcopying method comprising:

confirming an original coding method applied to original content data;  
setting a different coding method than the original coding method; and  
converting the original content data to generate copied content data that is decoded by the different coding method;

wherein said converting the original content data comprises recording information indicating that the original content data was transcopied into the copied content data is recorded in a rights management information area of the original content data, and recording information indicating that the copied content data was transcopied from the original content data in a rights management information area of the copied content data.

11. (ORIGINAL) An apparatus to convert data into a different coding system, comprising:

a copying unit to create copied content data from original content data, where the original and copied content data are decoded using different decoding methods; and

an information recording unit to record information in one of the original and the copied content data that relates the original and the copied content data.

12. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the information is copied into both the original and the copied content data and identifies the copied content data as copied from the original content data.

13. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the information is copied into both the original and the copied content data so as to identify rights of a user to further copy the copied content data and the original content data.

14. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the information is copied into both the original and the copied content data so as to identify the respective coding methods of the copied content data and the original content data.

15. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein said coding unit comprises:  
a decoding unit that decodes the original content data coded into standard data; and  
an encoding unit to encode the standard data using a different coding method from a coding method used to encode the original content data.

16. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the information is copied into both the original and the copied content data, where the information  
distinguishes the copied content data from the original content data,  
identifies rights of a user to further copy the copied content data and the original content data, and  
identifies the respective coding methods of the copied content data and the original content data.

17. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 11, wherein the information is copied into both the original and the copied content data, where the information  
distinguishes the copied content data from the original content data,  
identifies rights of a user to further copy the copied content data and the original content data, and  
identifies the respective coding methods of the copied content data and the original content data.

18. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the copied content data and the original content data further include ownership information, where the ownership information is the same for both the original and copied content data.



19. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 18, further comprising an encoding method confirming unit to detect the coding method of the original content data using the information of the original content data.

20. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a network interface connecting the apparatus to a network, wherein the original content data is received over the network.

21. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a disk drive, wherein the original content data is received from a disk mounted in said disk drive.

22. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the decoding unit comprises decoders to decode using corresponding coding methods, and the decoding unit selects one of the decoders to decode the original content data using the information identifying the coding method of the original content data.

23. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 22, wherein the encoding unit comprises encoders to encode content data of multiple coding methods, and the encoding unit selects one of the encoders to encode the standard data according to the selected coding method of the copied content data.

24. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a network interface connecting the apparatus to a network, wherein the copied content data is sent over the network to a content data user.

25. (ORIGINAL) A reverting unit to revert copied content data into corresponding original content data from which the copied content data was copied, comprising:

a confirming unit to confirm that the copied content data corresponds to the original content data using identification information in the copied and original content data; and

a control unit to change rights information in the copied and original content data so that the copied content data cannot be reproduced in a content player, and the original content data reflects that the copied content data cannot be reproduced.

26. (ORIGINAL) The reverting unit of claim 25, wherein said confirming unit identifies and finds the corresponding original content data using identification information in the copied content data.

27. (ORIGINAL) The reverting unit of claim 25, further comprising a network interface connecting the reverting unit to a network, wherein the copied content data is received over the network from a content data user to be reverted.

28. (ORIGINAL) An apparatus to distribute content data, comprising:  
a copying unit to create copied content data from original content data, where the original and copied content data are decoded using different decoding methods;  
a confirming unit to confirm that the copied content data corresponds to the original content data using identification information in the copied and original content data; and  
a control unit to  
after said copying unit creates the copied content data, to insert identification information in the copied content data relating the copied contents data and the original content data, and to insert information in the original and copied content data indicating that the original content data was copied by said copying unit, and  
revert the copied content data into the original content data by changing rights information in the copied and original content data so that the copied content data cannot be reproduced in a content player, and the original content data reflects that the copied content data cannot be reproduced.

29. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 28, wherein, to revert the copied content data, said control unit identifies and finds the corresponding original content data using the identification information in the copied content data.

30. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 28, wherein said control unit further controls information in the original and the copied content data that:  
distinguishes the copied content data from the original content data,  
identifies rights of a user to further copy the copied content data and the original content data, and  
identifies the respective coding methods of the copied content data and the original content data.

31. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 28, wherein said copying unit comprises:  
a decoding unit that decodes the original content data coded into standard data, and  
an encoding unit to encode the standard data using a different coding method from a  
coding method used to encode the original content data.

32. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising a network interface  
connecting the apparatus to a network, wherein one of the original and copied content data is  
distributed over the network.

33. (ORIGINAL) The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising a disk drive, wherein one  
of the original and copied content data is distributed using a disk mounted in said disk drive.

34. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) A computer-readable medium encoded with data that  
is readable by a computer, the medium comprising:

content data;

identification information that indicates to the computer whether said content data is  
original content data encoded using a first encoding method, or is copied content data copied  
from the original content data and encoded using a second encoding method other than the first  
encoding method such that the computer distinguishes between the original and copied content  
data; and

rights information that indicates to the computer a right of a user to make copies of said  
content data in the first and second encoding methods.

35. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 34, further comprising  
information on a coding method of said content data.

36. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 34, further comprising  
ownership information that identifies an owner of said content data.

37. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 34, wherein, if said content  
data is copied from the original data, said identification information further distinguishes said  
content data from the original data.

38. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 37, further comprising information on a coding method of said content data.

39. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 38, further comprising ownership information that identifies an owner of said content data.

40. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 34, further comprising information on a coding method of said content data.

41. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 40, where said content data comprises audio data.

42. (ORIGINAL) The computer-readable medium of claim 40, where said content data comprises image data.

43. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The data transcopying apparatus of claim 1, wherein the original coding method comprises one of MP3, AAC, and AC3, and the different coding method comprises another one of MP3, AAC, and AC3 other than the original coding method.

44. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The data transcopying apparatus of claim 1, wherein the original coding method comprises one of GIF, JPG and TIF, and the different coding method comprises another one of GIF, JPG and TIF other than the original coding method.

45. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The content data structure of claim 7, wherein the original coding method comprises one of MP3, AAC, and AC3, and the different coding method comprises another one of MP3, AAC, and AC3 other than the original coding method.

46. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The content data structure of claim 7, wherein the original coding method comprises one of GIF, JPG and TIF, and the different coding method comprises another one of GIF, JPG and TIF other than the original coding method.

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**X. Evidence Appendix**

NONE

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**XI. Related Proceedings Appendix**

NONE